Sod Houses for Chickens.

The sod house is a great convenience in regions where timter and sawmills are scarce. It is very bandy even in other in frozen-up localities every foot which is dug down into the earth increases the warmth. Where wormth and light can at once be secured in underground houses, therefore, a great pro lem is so ved.

A sady, Mrs. Lincoln, has solved it in the case of sod roultry houses, the describes in The Rural New Yorker the house she has



SOD POULTRY HOUSE.

She says: The best winter laying my bens ever did was when they lived in a 'wodhouse." A pen was tuit and a door frame was licerally heap-i over all, and a ven-



The most successful cheap contrivance ever used for saving the little pitiful chicks is a hole dug in the ground, not over eight inches deep. A box with an opening on the most sheltered side, is set into the hole, and the entire thing is snugly banked up with earth. Make a long, stoping opening in front. Fut one brood in each place of the kin!, and feel with screenings and crumts from the table, and see how well it pays. If you give them drink enough they will not be stunted in size. An old salt barrel, sawed in halves, or, for small fowls, even a nail keg, laid on its side in the hole and banked up, or with sods built up around it, will answer well.

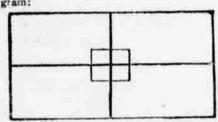
How to Make Butter Come in Winter. There is one wa which the e who have tried it pronounce infallible. The pan may be come at in various ways, but the essenthal part of it is the same. It is this. While the milk is yet fresh, seald it gently, just enough to make it look "crinkly," one who has tried it says. There seems to be something in this process that makes the butter come. Do not let the milk stand till it sours, before skimming. If you do the but-ter will be batter and full of white flakes, Churn at least twice a week in winter, whether you have little or much cream. it simple process, when one thinks how to do Fill a tin can with boiling water, cork That will do the business. Be sure and get a dairy thermometer, u you have not one already. Bring toe ere on to a temperature of 60 to 62 degs with the het water can Plange your the monder into it to test when it is exactly right. When it is churn, Your latter will come speedily, and it will be ilim and sweet. If your cows are folproperly it will be yellow, too. Try this are just as sound as ever,

Nests for Sitting Hens.

small that the hen is timake to perform her have a plot large enough to be tended by a duties of litting down upon and stirring the man with play and cultivator. The man nest should be supplied-not too large-linyon dirt, with a plenty of straw well pack at much of the back breaking toil which makes about the sides. Such a nest, especially the farm-wife's lot a dreary one. Farm early in the season, is very desirable retainieg as it does the heat for a much longer hay in a box. The test recepture for a nest, be welcomed. where one has pleady of room is an ordinary flour surred. Cut in the side a hole large enough for one hen to pass through, and then hope a small door to open and shut at pleasure. The advantage of such a need in that nothing can be more sectoded there are no drang its of cold my sucking through the cracks in o the nexts. They are easily in-pected if not made too deep, and there is ample space for any hen with a tim barre. A door prevents the hen from looking out much bet er than a wire screen. A hen that cannot see all that is going on on side to less restless.—The Poultry World.

Ingenious Girl Squatters.

A woman, unparried and 21 years old, has the right to take up land, and in Dakota many have availed themselves of this privilege by a equiring preemption or trea claims. B trothed couples from the east somedimes take up adjoining claims and then marry and settle down on 480 aces. One of the conditions of the law, however, is that any one taking up a cla m shall live on it for six months. Four gir. pioneers, who wanted to take up classes, adopted a good plan to meet this requirement. Taking up a section of 840 acres they built a cabin on it containing four corner rooms, the can er of the house being just over the point where the four sections met, as shown by the following dis-



HOW THEY MANAGED.

Fach wom a then moved in a the room located on her 160 a res and ye enjoyed the some yof her companions. They all prowided themselves with revolvers, but as a rnie women on the prairies are as safe as those who live in large cities.

To Clear Out Sheep Ticks.

A writer in The Michigan France says that Scotch snuff is a sure remedy against these pe ts. His directions for applying it are the following: Open the fleece in several places on each side, or all the way round them is better, and sift in a little of the muff A second application is seldem nee ssary. I have tried it and i proved satisfactory. It is cheap and harmless, and if you will try it you will be surprised at results, and would soon be willing to offer a prize for every tick found upon your sheep.

Small Farms.

A few years ago what a sensation was caused by glowing accounts of the success of bonanza farming in the northwest! The magazines and newspapers fairly reveled in pictorial and verbal descriptions of illimitable wheat fields, steam and gang plows in plateous, reaping machines in squadrons iffe, and working men in divisions! Who ever hears of bonanza farming news Fortupetely dor the country it has oven found |

that big farms do not pay. Nearly every experiment has resulted in the collapse of wealthy capita ists and corporations. The few big farms cannot compete with the many small ones carefully and economically tilled by their frugal owners. A fortunate discovery, this, not only for the west, but for the entire country, for the prosperity of the nation depends largely on the success of a multi ude of small farms personally manage I by their owners. The soil for the thiers thereof!-Hural New Yorker.

Indian corn should not be the exclusive food of hens in the winter, as it tends to fatten them rather than to make them lay eggs. Wheat screenings, oats, barley and Luckwheat, with crushed bone, oyster shells quires li tie thought or care. cannot resist this feed long. If they sleep warm, have a sheltered run upon bare ground, as along the south side of a barn or fence, or under an open wagon shed, and mer, but high quar ers are always cold.

A Hybrid Grain. The proprietors of The Rural New Yorker experiment grounds have succeeded in prosods built over and around it, making the ducing a cross tetween wheat and rye, on a rope," and the first step toward his founds or atou three feet broad. Earth which promises to be very uncresting, at education is accomplished. He is then tilating u e 8x10 inches, was set in the top beads that re-ulted from the cross. Some Tex finally decides on "Streaks," as apwere more due rue, and were heavily bearded. Others more nearly resembled wheat, and were smoother. Some heads were small and feeble others large and strong. They were of different colors, too-

ye low, dark brown and purplish matter up, and, by planting and replanting, produce a new kind of grain, eventually, The experiment was confucted by introducing poilen from r e flowers upon the blossoms of the Landreth wheat

Molasses Candy.

Here is an excellent recipe for making old fashioned molasses candy. Put in a sancepan one pant of molasses, half a pint of sugar, butter the size of a small egg and one tablespoonful of glycerine, and boil for When the mixture is twenty minutes. thick, try a few drops in a cup of cold wa er. If the drops retain their form the more: if they are brittle, take off the sauceonful of cream of tartur, and your the mixture into buttered pans. When it is pos enouga pull matil it is as white as desired. Be enreful not to boil it too much A ways try the candy at the end of twenty minutes. If flavor is wished pour the vaon the candy before it cook.

One spoonful of woal far to a peck of seed corn will prevent crows from pulling up the

a r of, prepare I in this way, and most of

On and pulverized charcoal will preserve fence posts, but lairning the end that goes into the ground, is the best preservative. I have some posts which were prepared in than if he pitched straight ahead, this way and set in 1881 and to-day they

Plow the Garden.

This is the time of year to begin to lay out Mistakes are male with the nexts of sit- the farm garden. Once for all, have it in ting hens. Tee many are mode that are so the corner of a field near the house, and women have far too much to do where they attend to their duties properly. Everything time than a care easily made next of loose that promises to lighten their labors should

"Red Line" Wheat Swindle.

A wheat scheme, on the plan of the Bobemany out swindle, as nearly as we can learn, is being worked. The "company, which belongs in Ohio, through its agents proposes to ell to the farmer from 10 to more; they give a bond from the company, said bond stating that the company agrees to sell for the man who buys this wheat, don lethenumber of bishels he tuys, and seil it to him at \$10 per bushe, less 25 per e nt. commission - Indiana Farm r.

A Doubtful Story.

A lady living on the Blue Ridge, in Ray pahannock county, Va., and twelve stands I been which were very valuable until a d's filery was started in the neighborhood. Since it started the bees fly over there and get very drunk, and are now of very little

Things to Do and to Know.

The Ayrshire cow is said to make the most milk and butter out of a given quantity of food of any breed known. Agriculture in America has been depressed during the past year, but it is stall

worse in Great Britain.

The lowest average of prices yet known in America is that of he year 1885.

Livin ston's Beauty, Acme, and Perfection varieties originated there with a Mr. Livingston, of Des Moines.

The great northwest is tickling itself unconscionably over the late freeze in Florida, 'The Land of Flowers," The early vegetables in Florida have

nearly all been frostritten, and will have to be replanted. The Illinois Stockmen's association have done an extraordinary thing. They have an epic?—Cor. Christian Union.

indersed eleomargarine, thus turning quarely against the dairy farmers. But their action is explained by the statement that in that state the beef and tailow interest is more important than the dairy, Buckwheat cakes will fill a man and keep

him warm longer on a cold day than any other food. Put a few potatoes in the hot bed and

sprout them for early use Public sentiment in the far west is begin-

ning to be against large herds of cattle Small ones thrive better and receive better Put cold tea into the vinegar barrel. You an also color a very good drab with it

winter, and sprout in the spring. Don't be caught dead with any of those swinding \$10 a bushedouts or wheat seed circulars upon you. It will stamp you as having been a hopeless greenhorn in your

Gardeners plant onions for seed in the

fall. They freeze and stay in the ground all

The use of incubators for raising chickens is on the inc assa.

FUN OF BHEAKING A BRONCHO.

The Severe But Salutary Lessons Given by Cow-Boys to Unbroken Colts.

While the boss goes on assigning the horses. Tex coils up his riata, a rope of plaited rawhide as large as your finger and from fifty to eighty feet long. On the end of this is worked a "hondoo." or small ring of cowhide, through which the rope is doubled, and he pulls enough slack through it to make a loop fifteen or twenty feet in circumference. Holding the coil in his left hand, he grasps the rope just outside the loop and holds it in his right hand, doubled back on the loop. Then he throws the loop out behind him and scrap cake, with warm water in and shouts to the colt, who makes a dash their draking troughs given daily, con- along the side of the corral. As he passes stilute a system of feeding which re- Tex throws the loop overhand and jerks it taut as it ralls over the pony's head. The frightened colt runs to the end of the rope at full speed, and meanwhile Tex crouches on the ground, with his are not over-fed, e.gs will reward the weight thrown back on the rope. The keeper. Poultry bou es are usually too pony changes ends with a jerk that alhigh. Fleniy of air is a good thing in sum- most breaks his neck, and then Tex runs up to him. This gives him slack and starts him again, and after the performance has been gone through a dozen times the pony has learned not to "run There was great variety in the named. This is a subject for debate, and propriate to a "paint" or piebald horse Streaks is led out of the corral, and, while one of the other boys holds the rope. Tex takes another rope, and as the pony runs past him snares his fore feet The experimenters are going to follow the and throws him. This second rope is passed to another man, who holds it so that the pony is powerless.

Blanket and saddle are clinched on. and "hackamore," a sort of halter with a nose-piece that will draw tightly when pulled, is put on. To this is added a horsehair rope, called a macarte, and, after a handkerchief has been put over the pony's eyes the other ropes are loosed. Streaks plunges to his feet and runs on the macarte. This he finds even more unprofitable that running on the riata, for the nese-piece brings him up can by is nearly done; try a few drops all standing. When he is quiet enough to approach. Tex ties the macarte so as can immediately, and stir in a half a tea to make reins, and throws himself into the saddle. Strenks looks as if he meant mischief, and the by-standers climb up on the corral to be out of harm's way. Sometimes a mounted man is at hand to "haze" the broncho and keep him nilla or lemon or any other essence desired from running through a wire-fence or smashing into a wagon. Tex reaches over and raises the blind, and then the fun begins. Streaks stands still for a moment, and then makes a mad plunge in the air and lands on his stiffened forelegs, with his nove almost on the ground. may be warmed and sourced by a very bug. It will preserve shingles, if put on Tex has balanced himself and returns as they are said, but pitch far thoused with the compliment with a touch of the of and mixed with paint is much better, spair. Streaks makes a succession of It tight and sink it into your cream jan. Pitty your ago, I helped to put shingles on phinges, changing ends at every jump, and striking the ground like a streetpavers rammer. He is evidently a "plumb son of a gun," for he pitches in a circle, which is far harder for the rider

The boys shout encouragingly "Sit him deep, Text" "California him!" "Hang "Look for a prickly pear to light on!" "Mind that prairie-dog town!" Tex plies spur and cuerdo, shouting "I-ic-n-a," a talismanic word of much repute among "broncho busters," Streaks finds that eggs without smissling one or two. A roomy will not miss the time, and the vegetables bucking is no use, and he suddenly rears will be larger, finer and in greater abund- and falls over backward, driving the born ing a bottom or rather soft material resting since and variety. Wemen will be spared of the saddle into the ground. He looks around to enjoy the sight of Tex's lifeless body, but Tex is standing by his head with the coil of the macarte, which had been caught under his belt, fast in his left hand. When Streaks finds his feet again Tex is on his back, and the pony makes a bolt of it. A mile or two tells on him, and Tex manages to jerk his head around so that he heads for home again. When the pany is so exhausted that he is comparatively submissive he is ion bushe's of 'Red Lane' wheat at \$16 a "broke horse." He will be harder to per bushel, and take a note due in a year or ride the second, time, when he is bitted than the first, but by the time he has been mounted half a dozen times he will be quite tractable. Then he has to be taught to "savvy cows," and must learn to dedge, stop and whirl around like a cat. -San Francisco Chronicle,

Thousands with Nothing to Do. It is interesting and instructive to watch

the currents of thought as they erop out in various directions. I sometimes think that if the philanthropic ideas that hatch in Boston and eastern Massachusetts could be shipped, as we ship wares and cases of books, to all parts of the land, they would be seed corn for the millennium on this continent. But ideas propagate mainly by contact with living men and women.

Here in Boston there are uncounted thousands who are dying of ennui because they have nothing to do: that is, Tomatoes will not grow in Dakota, as yet, they have no real life errand, and so no But they are at their best in lowa. The spontaniety, freshness, vitality-no calling that is satisfying to an immortal nature. A cataclysm that should distribute them over the continent, landing them safely in new fields of enterprise, would give them opportunity to root and grow and come to fruitage. As the sequel to "Nothing to Wear," some one should give a poem entitled "Nothing to Do." Is not the theme ample for

Borax Field on the Pacific Coast.

Teel's marsh, in Nevada, is the most productive borax field on the Pacific coast. Its deposits cover ten square miles of surface, and it is said to include chemically pure common salt, borax in three forms, sulphate of soda, and carbonate of soda. The basin of Nevada, in which it is situated, is covered in many parts with dry, efficrescent salts, washed in course of ages from the soda feldspar of the volcanic rocks and ridges of vellow lava which cover the country for miles. The waters of the lakes are heavy, appear like thin oil, small like soap, possess great detersive qualities, are caustic as potash, and easily saponify.-Chicago Times.

Cheapness of a Hipdoo Loom. A Hindoo loom, complete, is worth 65 cents, and weaves shawls, silk and mus lins which our most expensive apparato ean not equal. -Philadelphia Cal

THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS.

Neroos Day and Its Festivities -After the

Nile Has Withdrawn. That not only the Egyptian seasons should be regulated by the rise of the Nile, but that the modern Arab should even go so far as to date the coming in of the New Year from the day when it is supposed to reach its highest point, is significant of the preponderating influonce that the Nile still exercises on Egyptian life. The Mohammedan mode of reckening time, with its lunar months, never quite supplanted the old Coptic calendar. The Copts, probably following the custom of the Pharaohic Egyptians, always began their year in the part of the calendar corresponding with our September, and the Moslems in hovet have had to conform to this usage their agricultural year beginning on the 10th or 11th of the Coptic month The Coptic New Year's day, or "Ne-

rooz" day, is then an occasion for unasnal merrymaking. Those who have no almanac are not allowed to remain long in ignorance of the day and its pemiliar features. The Muniadee or crier of the Nile comes round, perambulating every street in Cairo, and letting every me know that the "Nile is full." His inties are now nearly over. He has been at his monotonous chant ever since the 3d of July-the 27th of the Coptic month Ba-oouch-when he began to proclaim how much the river rose every day. The measure of the old Nilometer in the island of Rhoda, in Old Cairo, is supposed to guide his statement. But no one depends upon his accuracy; and, indeed, the Carrene little troubles himself about it unless an abnormal delay on the part of the river has aroused a general apprehension. His perambulations of the capital have become little more than an opportunity for a sing-song repetition of religious commonplaces, and an importunate appeal to the heart of the householder.

Nerooz day in upper Egypt is a great occasion for festivities. . It is a period of enforced idleness to the husbandman. He has done all he can for his fields, and now he leaves the river to play his part, his labor not recommencing till the Nile has withdrawn again and the soil begins to dry. While his hoe and his plow are laid up he brings out his fiddle and his tamberine. The "fantasia" holds undisputed sway; and the brown-shirted farmer in masquerade attire indulges in antics resembling somewhat the eccentricities of the Latin carnival. On the same day or at any rate, at the same season, the ancient Egyptians engaged in similar sports and pastiones; and the god That and Harmes, whose fete fell on the 19th of the Coptic month Toot, was bonored with a festival very like Nerooz

After the Nile has withdrawn, and the fields have begun to dry, the Stritawee, or winter season, begins in earnest. This is the most important period of the year for agricultural operations, especially in upper Egypt, wheat, barley, lentils beans, peas, clover, etc., being raised on and rattle!" "Set him afire!" the rich alluvial soil that the overflow called the "rei" lands; those that are too high for the inundation to reach are called the "sharakee" lands. The latter, never receiving any rain, in upper Egypt at any rate, owe their crops entirely to artificial irrigation. But these lands are commonly made to bear three and sometimes four crops in succession, whereas the "rei" only produce one crop, which is sown in October or early November, and reaped the following March, April, or May

Wheat is put in as soon as the water has turned into mud. While the soil is still mire the primitive plough is passed. mee over it and the seed sown broadcast. Barley is sown in November and harvested in May, when it is pulled up by the roots like make, and not subjected to the sickle like wheat. Beans are sown in October and gathered in March. Clover sown immediately after inundation ripens in two months, and in some lands as many as four crops of this prime necessity for cattle of all sorts are grown within the twelve months. The plough (mibrat) of Joseph's time serves to scratch the slimy, stoneless soil. It consists of a pole, a handle and a share, all of wood, the latter only being tipped with iron. Harrowing is accomplished by a palm branch dragged by cattle over the surface. - London Globe.

The Wise Man's Estimation of Time.

"One to-day," remarks a wise man, 'is worth two to-morrows." Oh, is it, then? You go into the market with today and see how many to-morrows you can get for it. You can't get one. Not a solitary one; you can't even get to-morrow morning for it. But if you have a to-morrow that you want to put on the market you might get a whole week of to-days for it. The only man who wouldn't offer to-day for it is the man who is going to be hanged to-morrow and has consequently very little use for it. What he wants to trade for is about two months of yesterdays and a couple of weeks before last. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

How the Pulse Bents in Battle. In a private note accompanying the second part of his article on the campaign of Shiloh, Gen. Beauregard records

this interesting fact: "Just before mounting our horses (on the morning of the second day's fight), it occurred to me to ascertain the pulsations of the human system in the excitement of going into battle. I requested my medical director. Dr. Brodie, to examine the pulses of myself and staff. He found that they varied from 80 to 180. - North American Review.

Specess of a Dangerons Operation. Although tried quite a number of

times, surgical operations for the removal of tumors or foreign bodies from the stomach have almost invariably been unsuccessful. The second successful case is just reported from England, where a large mass of hair, weighing about a pound, was removed from the stomach of a young lady through an incision five inches long, followed by re covery .- Medical Journal.

AN OLD PREJUDICE DISAPPEARING.

Women doctors are so numerous now that the prejudice against them has long sincedied out. There are several in the United States, it is said, who enjoy an annual income of \$20,000 and over, and a practice worth \$5,000 a year is common. They have reached their present honora-ble position by hard and conscientious work, and all they receive is well earned. Medical colleges for women are now established in all the large cities and the graduates from them number several hundred every year. Among the women doctors of Himois is Miss Addie M. Barnes, of Danville, who recently moved to that city from Lallayette, Ind. She has recently had herself as a patient, and how she was successful in working a cure she tells as follows:

" I had a very stubborn case of sciatica and had been confined to my bed for three weeks. I had blistered the limb and used all kinds of liniments to no purpose. Rev. Dr. Buchtel told me of the wonderful remedy, Athlophoros. Our druggist sent for it and I bought two bottles of it. Before I had taken three doses I was able to get out of bed and sit up for two hours. In three days I went down the street. I believe that had I persevered with the remedy the cure would have been permanent. However, I have never been such a sufferer since. I keep Athlophoros in my office and often tell patients of the great relief it gave me, and recommend it." E. K. Mercer, proprietor of the Prince-ton (III.) Tribune, says of Athlophores:

"It is a good medicine and did me more good than did half a dozen doctors." Mr. John H. Hutsel, proprietor of the West Side Pavillion, No. 678 West Indiana street, Chicago, who had been a vic-

tim of rheumatism, says: "I never had a severe case of sickness before this rheumatism came on me and I would just remark right here that I never want another such. When it first made its appearance I consulted a physician, but his medicine made me worse. I then went to St. Joseph's Hospital. After being there some time and getting no relief I went back home. After being at home a few days I heard about Athlophoros and deeided to try it myself. I came from the hospital on the 3d of July. Two days after that I was unable to walk or sleep at night. I was in this condition when I commenced with the Athlophoros on the 7th inst., and by the 15th of the month I was well. You can see by my book, I have an exact record of the dates of the time I commenced using and when I was well."

"How long were you sick, Mr. Hutsel?" "For five weeks I was confined to my bed, during which time I lost twentythree pounds of flesh."

"How much did you use to effect this "Two bottles did the work and I have

not felt any pain or return of the disease since. "Have you known of any others that

have used Athlophoros?" "Yes; the lady that recommended it to me said she knew of an old chronic case of twenty years' standing that had been cured by the use of Athlophoros. I have have had many persons that knew how = had been afflicted and suffered inquire what cured me. I am always glad to be able to say that Athlophoros is the sove-

reign remedy for rheumatism." If you cannot get Armicoenocosof yourding glat, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dallar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it of your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something iso but order at once from us as dire atornouses Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

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I suffered intensely with Full Stomach, Handache, etc. A neighbor, who had taken Stummuss
Liver Regulator, told me it was a sure cure for
my trouble. The first close I took reheved me
very much, and in one week's time I was as strong
and hearty as ever I was. It is the best medicine
I true took for Dyspectia.

RICHMOND, Va. H. G. CRENSHAW.

Do You Suffer from Constipation? Testimony of HIEAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Ca.: "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for constitution of my Boweis, caused by a temperary Deraugement of the Liver, for the last three or kur years, and always with decided benefit."

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"Rough on Corns," Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Mc. Quick come ete cure. Hard or suft corns, warts, busious. "Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bindder and Erin ry Discuson Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Grovel, Catarri I the Bidder. Si, Druggiets.

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Happiness

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great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans, writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsspartilla in my family. I never feel sufe, even

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without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal," Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterpock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in firsh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

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and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked womiers, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

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